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THE OLD VAGRANT.

WEARY and old, here let me die—
Here, in this ditch—I care not how.
"He's drunk!" the passing crowd may cry;
I do not want their pity now;
'Tis so, save when, with shudd'ring glances
And scarce a pause, their sons are thrown,
Why stop to lose the play, the dance!
Pass on! for I can die alone.

Yes, here to Time I yield at last,
Since hunger can no longer kill.
I once did hope, when youth was past,
My age some shelter'd nook might fill;
But in no Refuge was there room,
So many wretches houseless roam!
The streets through life have been my doom;
So, after all, I die at home.

When young, to those who earned their bread
"Teach me your trade," I used to say.
"We scarce find work ourselves," they said;
"Go beg, my lad"—and turned away.
Ye rich, who bade me work, nor saw
How hard I strove, ye gave, 'tis true,
My crust of bread, my couch of straw;
I dare not lay my curse on you.

I might have robbed—I begged instead;
The greatest theft I can recall
Was but an apple o'er my head
That overhung some garden wall.
Yet want has such an evil look
That into jail I oft was thrown;
The only wealth I had they took:
At least the sunshine was my own.

If we, indeed, mere vermin are,
'Twere wise to crush us ere we sting;
If men, oh! teach us—wiser far—
How from our lives some good may spring.
Worm that I am, had human aid
Or guidance reached me, even I
Might here have labored, loved, and prayed,
Where now I leave my curse, and die.

THE FRIENDS.

Forget thee! in the banquet halls,
Go ask my fellow-men;
Or ask the tear that secret falls,
If I forget thee then.

AT a lively pleasant party, toward the close of the Fall of 18—, I was introduced to Charles N——. It was at the house of an intimate friend of mine, some little distance out of town. We had a ball in the evening, and I recollect were uncommonly gay. I never was in better spirits than in moving through a cotilion with the pretty Miss T——; we both betrayed our ignorance of one part of the figure. There is something very agreeable, at times, in these mutual mistakes. When we had sat down after the first cotilion, my wandering attention was arrested by a young gentleman whose entrance I had not observed. He was apparently about twenty-seven years of age; his figure was thin, but fine; his features were regular; his eye dark and expressive; and but for the gloom that rested on his pale countenance when I first beheld him, I should have called him eminently handsome. But in that gloom there was so much of mental suffering, and so much of absolute wretchedness—such an absence of all hope, and such a shade of settled despair—that you became uneasy while you contemplated it, and turned away as from an inspirer of painful thoughts. I felt the melancholy to be contagious, and began to chat and laugh with a group near me to draw off my attention from that gloomy brow and compressed and sunken lip; but in vain. My eyes involuntary returned, as under the influence of fascination; and even while I talked with some appearance of earnestness to the lady who sat next to me, I could not avoid giving a stealthy glance at the young stranger. There he sat as I first remarked him—near a window, and somewhat retired from the rest of the company; his head resting on his hand, which he now and then passed through his rich, dark hair—from habit, as it were, for he was evidently in a revery, far from the present scene and its hilarity. The bright eyes of beautiful women, sparkling with animation and joyous excitement, attracted him not. The soft, half wanton whisper, and the louder tone of festal mirth, were equally unheeded. A lady was called upon to entertain the company with music. I was delighted to see her sit down to the harp—the loveliest of instruments—it shows off a fine voice and a fine arm so well. She commenced a sweet and plaintive air. It was an old-fashioned strain that I was fond of when a boy. The deep swell of the music appeared to have a powerful effect upon the young stranger. He started from his revery, roused himself, and seemed determined to make up for his former unsociability by striving to be agreeable. I never saw a more sudden change in an individual. I would scarcely have recognized him, so altered was his countenance and manner. He began a gay conversation with a smiling, rosy-lipped little girl he had not before condescended to notice; offered her his arm, and they joined a group around the fair harper. I observed him. It appeared to me that his gayety was unnatural, unhealthy, forced. It was not the free flow of heartfelt joy. Probably it appeared the more so to me from contrasting it with the gloomy expression that first caught my notice. His deportment was now elegant and graceful; and his attentions were evidently by no means unacceptable to the lovely creature who was hanging on his arm, nor to those who joined her for a share of the handsome young gentleman's conversation. This person had deeply interested me, and when the music was over I desired my friend to introduce me. He immediately complied; and the stranger was introduced to me as Charles N——, an English gentleman, who had just arrived from a tour through our country. Young men are soon acquainted, especially where there is a congeniality of sentiment and feeling; and it was not long before we were engaged in an interesting conversation. His language was correct and polished, his address easy and gentlemanly; he had travelled over the greater part of Europe, and his mind was well stored with information; his observations displayed a knowledge of the world, and on literary subjects a refined elegance of taste. I was much pleased with him, for he was decidedly a superior man. When he grew animated on some subject that particularly interested him, and his eyes kindled, and his countenance shone with a transient enthusiasm, I thought him one of the most captivating beings I had ever beheld. But then there was that return of melancholy depression; and when he had been wrought up to an excitement on any favorite effusion of poetry or romance, his countenance would settle down into an expression of exhaustion a repose of gloom, which seemed natural to it, and the necessary reaction of an unusual excitement; then, by a painful effort, he would endeavor to keep up his share of the spirit of the conversation, and beam forth with some brilliant stroke of wit or lively sarcasm, and be mirthful for a moment; and I could perceive that he possessed a keen sense of the ridiculous, and that at a time when his mind was freer and his heart calmer, he must have been a most entertaining companion. I was convinced that there was some hidden grief that lay like an incubus on his soul, and shut out all enjoyment. I felt a powerful sympathy for him; a desire to alleviate his melancholy, not unmingled with a curiosity as to the cause. I kept near him the remainder of the evening; I exerted myself to appear cheerful; I endeavored to lead him into conversation on topics in which I thought he would feel an interest, and to prevent the mind from reverting upon itself, and feeding on its own dark thoughts; I tried to draw him into the dance, but without effect. "I will enjoy it more by looking on," said he, with a faint smile; "I am afraid," added he, "my dancing days are over." He sighed. I rallied him about such a bachelor declaration in a fine-looking young fellow to whom the girls were waiting to be gracious; but I saw it gave pain, and ceased.

We stole off before the company broke up, and as it was a beautiful moonlight night, with a fresh, bracing air, we agreed to walk home. He took my arm, and I accompanied him to his lodgings. Our conversation was on different topics; the persons we had met; the current news of the day; and there were long pauses; and each one appeared to be absorbed in his own meditations. Once we engaged on the subject of youthful hopes and attachments; but as I perceived it occasioned some painful emotion on his part, I began to chat about the beauty of the evening, and the pretty lady who had listened to his honeyed flatteries, nothing loth.

An acquaintance was formed, and we frequently met. Sometimes he was gay, and would give loose to his powers of wit and playful satire; sometimes he was reserved, moody, sad. On all occasions he was unequal and restless and fitful in his mirth. His vivacity would be crossed by that continually returning depth of gloom; and his laugh would subside into an indescribable expression of internal suffering. There was a sadness that could not be removed; and there was clearly remorse in it. I could perceive this in his start; his secret shudder, almost imperceptible in his troubled eye; and the slight perspiration on his fine manly brow. The vulture might be scared away for a moment, but was sure to return with a keener glance and a whetted beak. Still he was anxious to amuse, and would open his portfolio of engravings, some of which were very beautifully executed. He would describe such of the scenes as he had himself visited, and would now and then forget his griefs over some wild and beautiful landscape of Switzerland or Italy. He possessed a talent for drawing, and showed me a number of sketches he had made of our own scenery; two of which I recognized, as they were views of scenery in my native State with which I was familiar. One of them was a romantic view on the Hudson near Catskill, the mountains in the distance; the other, a lovely, picturesque landscape near the Mohawk, with an extensive prospect of the river gracefully meandering through a fertile and varied country. He had a true feeling for the beauties of nature, and it was delightful to listen to the remarks that fell from him.

One Winter evening, about a month after our acquaintance had commenced, we were sitting together in his room before a low fire. Candles had not yet been called; and we sat for some time in silence, gazing upon the fire, that would kindle up into a bright flame, and then subside, in playful wantonness, as it were. N—— was in one of his gloomiest reveries, and I did not feel inclined to disturb him. He turned abruptly; "S——," said he, "have you not observed a strange inconsistency of conduct about me?" I knew not what to reply, and hesitated. "You must—you must," added he, in a mournful tone, "you must have remarked it; but you want to spare my feelings. Alas! it is not worth while." He passed his hand over his brow. "Where is the medicine can minister to a mind diseased; pluck from the heart a rooted sorrow?" His voice was tremulous, and his eye was filling.

"S——, you have no doubt wondered at the cause of my depression. Listen to me. It is this day a year and six months since Edward G—— and myself crossed the Atlantic together." He stopped a moment. "We were schoolfellows—classmates—companions in the same sports—as fond and as intimate as boys can be. Oh! those days of joy and disinterested kindness! Gone, gone, forever gone! Well, sir, Edward went into mercantile life, and I to the studies of a profession. He was high-spirited and rather irascible, but a generous, noble-hearted fellow. Our affection was ardent, and I believe natural." N—— paused, and then went on. "He called on me one morning, and told me that he had an excellent offer to go to America as an agent for a very respectable house, and if I would accompany him he would accept of it. I had frequently expressed a desire of visiting America, and we both thought the opportunity a good one. We bade adieu to our relatives and friends, and set sail; we shared the same bed; we nursed each other; poor Ned was uncommonly sea-sick; we were as brothers." His voice trembled, and there was a convulsive motion of the lip. "But I must get over this." He drew his chair closer toward the fire. "I will get on with my story with more firmness—I am almost ashamed of myself, S——. We arrived safely in Baltimore, the place of our destination, and like most other young men in the heyday of life, mingled occasionally in scenes of dissipation. Edward had often spoken of his skill in a difficult and somewhat antiquated game of cards, and I thought with something of boasting and elation. I knew nothing of the game; but for the purpose of tormenting him a little for his vanity, and from a love of mischief, I resolved to apply myself secretly to it, and obtained a pretty good insight into the game without his knowing anything of the matter. One evening we were sitting together with some acquaintances we had picked up, and to Edward's surprise, I defied him to his favorite game at cards.

"'Edward,' said I, 'you are always boasting of your skill. I know but little about the game, yet I lay you a wager I'll beat you.'

"Edward smiled with conscious superiority at my badinage, and produced the cards. We played—Edward was skilful. I exerted myself to the utmost, and succeeded. Edward was surprised and chagrined. I did not bear my victory meekly; on the contrary, I openly exulted, and gave free scope to my bantering humor. Edward demanded another game—he again lost. He became flushed, and drank several glasses of wine. He still persisted in the contest; cursed his cards; and was still unsuccessful. I was too deeply occupied in the game to observe his countenance; and in my merriment at an uncommon turn of good luck, I let out an unfortunate wittieism—it was the drop in the full cup. Edward rose in a passion, dashed the cards from him, struck his clenched hand upon the table, and with eyes flashing fire, accused me of dealing unfairly. I was astonished, and replied in what I thought a conciliating tone. But it was only adding fuel to the flame. He repeated his charges with vehement rapidity, and my temper began to rise. I told him he behaved like a child; that he was heated with wine; and that in the morning, when he had slept off the effects of it, he would be ashamed of his present conduct. He rushed across the table, almost overturning it, and aimed a blow at my face. I received it on my arm. The gentlemen present rose, and insisted on his leaving the room. He did so, breathing threats and vengeance against me. As I expected, a challenge was handed me that night; and I must confess that, feeling indignant at his behavior, I received it without reluctance. I arranged my papers, disposed of the little property I had, and wrote a letter to my parents. If the duel took place I considered that the chances were against me; and I endeavored to prepare my mind for a fatal result. I had no experience with the pistol, having only fired a few times in my life, at a mark, in sport. I requested a friend to act as my second, and appeared on the ground a little before the appointed time. Edward was not yet there. He shortly arrived, accompanied by a second. When I beheld my old school-fellow—the friend of my youth—and considered the purpose of our meeting, I felt a pang at my heart; and I believe the tears were in my eyes when I went up to him.

"'Edward,' said I, 'has it come to this; must we fight, we, who have known each other so long, loved each other so dearly; and for such a cause? Is there no way of settling this unhappy difference?'

"Edward's countenace was fixed and unrelenting.

"'Sir,' said he, coldly, 'if you choose to apologize for your unhandsome conduct last evening, I may receive your apology, and let the business go no farther.'

"I felt provoked, but kept down the angry reply that rose to my lips.

"'Edward,' said I, 'you have grossly insulted me, struck me; if you will ask pardon for that outrage I will willingly apologize for any provocation I may have given you.'

"He interrupted me—

"'The blow was deserved, sir, deserved by your insolent sneering and mean conduct. I will not apologize for that.'

"'Edward,' said I, 'you wrong me. You encroach too far—by Heaven! too far—the crushed worm will turn. And yet I cannot—I cannot make up my mind to fire at my old companion.'

"'Damn it,' said Edward, with a sneer, turning to his second, 'I believe the man's afraid.'

"This was enough.

"'Take your stand,' said I sternly, 'and you shall see.'

"The ground was measured; we took our places, back to back; the word was given—'Wheel and fire!' I obeyed mechanically, raised my pistol—I am sure I took no aim—but my hand was firm; I fired, and the next moment beheld Edward spring from the ground, quiver, and fall. The ball had entered his side. I went up to him. He had just time to falter out:

"'I am dying; I have brought this on myself. Charles—my dear Charles—make your escape.'

"He gasped, and died. I stood over him till I was urged off. I saw his body conveyed to the next inn, when the seconds thought me riding off with speed. I secreted myself to give one last look at the remains of my friend. But self-preservation impelled me, and I went away. I travelled through the country; I visited every place of note; I have been in every metropolis in the United States; I have been in the best and gayest society; I have entered into scenes of high dissipation; I have made one of every festive celebration of any importance; but I never can forget my friend's last look; the impression will never wear off; in the festal hour, the figure of Edward G—— bleeding, with his countenance of agony, will rise before me. I hear his last words; I behold him stiffening in death. He is with me when alone; he is with me in my dreams; I fly to company and amusement, but he is with me there; he follows me with equal step; I cannot fly from myself, and his image is a part of my being—no—no—no—I never shall forget him."

He stopped and leaned his head on the table.

"Now," said he, "now can you wonder at my deportment?"

I was too much affected to reply. He continued:

"I lead a wretched, wandering, unsettled life. I have no spirits to enjoy anything. I feel an unwillingness to engage in any active employment; and I take morbid satisfaction in resigning myself with perfect inertness to the vagaries of my own gloomy fancy. My mind cannot exert itself, even upon those subjects of which it was most fond, and with which it has been most familiar. I am in a mental lethargy. My mind has lost its grasp. I read without pleasure, I think without improvement. My nerves are unstrung, and I sometimes think my memory fails—on all subjects but one—one, stamped with indelible, with burning characters on my heart and brain. I ought to return home, to my parents, to my profession. But as yet I cannot."

He ceased. I sat a few minutes; I could not conceal my agitation. I was grieved to see him thus, but knew that the voice of consolation or any cold reasoning would only prove offensive to him in his present state of mind. I took out my watch; it was near ten. I pleaded that I had some papers to attend to before I went to bed, and rose to depart. He took my hand.

"Farewell," said he, "if I can, I will make up my mind to return home in the next packet."

I whispered something of the soothing influence of time, and the solace of home, sweet home, and friends most dear to the wounded heart. He sighed, and wrung my hand.

"Farewell," said he, "come and see me often. Do not wait for the ceremony of a return of visits. Between you and me that ceremony may now, I think, be well spared."

I bade him good-night, and departed. I saw him but twice afterward. He engaged a passage to the East Indies, and from thence he was to return to his native land. By this time I hope he is with his family, and happier than he was when I took leave of him on board the *Achilles*, bound for Canton.

A LEGEND OF PROVENCE.

"I AM yet a king!" exclaimed Francis the First, vaulting into his saddle after the disastrous battle of Pavia had consigned him to a year's captivity, whose last month had more gall than honey, through his marriage with the Dowager Queen of Portugal, sister to his imperial and imperious captor Charles the Fifth. From the Iser to the Rhone whispers had crept forth that he returned to France a crest-fallen man, who, after chaffing his proud spirit in bondage, had no means of breaking his chains, but by accepting a bride for whom he had small regard.

However this may have been, he rode through Provence, where his subjects received him with every demonstration of joy, although, as he approached their gray old towns, he thought their giant gates looked down upon him with derision. He was wont to rally, and set spurs to his steed, and leave his retinue far behind; but on one occasion the townsmen, who had timely apprisal of his route, met him outside their walls, and he could do no less than rein up, and bow from his stirrups, which he courteously did, to the admiration of all who beheld him; for he who could wrestle with Henry the Eighth, and throw him in lusty falls, was no more deficient in grace than in strength. They besought him to honor their tilt-yard with his presence, where, in festivity of mimic fight, they might celebrate his enfranchisement from the prison in Madrid.

"By our faith, good liegemen!" quoth his Majesty, "we have had such hard knocks on the battle-field that we are none in love of the shadows of tourney." And he waved his hand by way of adieu, when his horse started at an old Castellan whose hair was silver white, and beside whom stood his daughter, incomparably fair.

Never had Francis seen beauty so rare, and so modest withal. She bore a massy salver, on which lay a bunch of rusted keys, and with a downcast look she said, "My Lord will please to accept the keys of this brave old town," and she held them toward him with such gracefulness that in amaze he stooped from his saddle, stroked her dark tresses with his mailed hand, and inquired who she was.

"My name, my Lord, is Ellen, and this is my father, Peter Ingleverre," said she.

"And your age, sweet damsel?" asked he.

"Sixteen last Candlemas," rejoined the little maid, who looked a perfect woman, so innocent and yet so heroic, as she ventured to raise her head, that the King forgot his disasters of war in suddenly inspired love; and while he indulged in a pleasure he could ill conceal, between their hands the keys fell to the ground. This gave him a pretext to alight; and surrendering the bridle to a courtier, he graciously received her father, and between him and her walked into town.

By this time the sun was on the wane, and Peter, who was governor, besought his Majesty to sojourn for the night, and he would soon have fifty prime cooks to prepare a royal feast.

To this Francis, who nothing more desired than an invitation, consented; and he accompanied Ellen home to her father's house, where some time after a band of trained violars arrived to commemorate with songs the happy visit.

Ellen entertained the King with artless talk so interspersed with sense that her conquest over her suitor became complete. And when placed by her side at dinner, he forgot venison and pasty, and beakers of wine; for though so many other ladies shared the honor of his presence, to none were his attentions so refinedly pointed as to the daughter of his venerable host. Perhaps some envied her the distinction, of which she appeared unconscious; and some of the envyers were surprised to see her retire from the hall, observing, as she passed, that this was a feint to draw the King more deeply in her coils.

Ellen merely said she had arrangements to make for the morrow.

"And why not for to-night, cousin?" asked the King, who, when the wine bowls had passed more than once, had followed her from table, and discovered her reading in a little oratory alone. "And why not to-night, fair Ellen?" reiterated he, suasively withdrawing the book from her hand. She did not reply, while he tossed over the illuminated leaves, where pictured saints seemed to frown upon him chidingly. The silence evidently disconcerted him, but he evaded his chagrin in smiles.

"We come, charming cousin, to breathe unalterable fidelity in thy ear," said he.

"What's a charmed portal, my Lord?" said she, interrupting him, and drawing back.

"We swear by thy mild blue eyes that none whom Francis ever loved shall be so beloved as Ellen," said he.

"My Lord," said she, "I've heard of holy books bursting their clasps when perjured mouths come nigh. Beware of robbing my poor eyes of modesty, their only clasping-seal. Toward me, I warn you, practise neither falsehood nor inconstancy.

"By our knighthood, we shall be true to thee, girl, till our heart hath no throb for any living creature."

"Will you love me till my hair be gray?"

"Enchantress! we shall love thee wert thou a withered crone from which hideousness itself might recoil," cried he so affectionately that she paused.

"And for what am I so vastly inestimable?" said she hesitatingly. "It cannot be my tresses—a few clips of the shears, and farewell my pride in ringlets to the winds. It may not be my brow, for care shall soon furrow it and blanch my cheek, which now seems bloomingly. Care, too, shall more peak my chin, and charms, if I have any, be most perishable."

"Lady, we love thee more for thy good sense than for thy beauty," said he; and in stepping closer toward her his spur struck the door, which closed with a spring. He rubbed his hands together, and expressed delight at an incident which created in her a considerable trepidation, that soon subsided into a calm.

"I was childish enough to be alarmed; but I have nothing to fear from a true knight. His most Christian Majesty would not oppress the meanest of his subjects, or betray confidence where he is an honored guest," observed she, drawing a chair before her, and leaning in an easy posture over its tall carved back.

"Not for a diadem would we harm thee, dearest," said he. "Yet by our sword we would sooner forfeit every acre of old Navarre, and leave Italy the brightest jewel in our rival's crown, than forego thy love. Thou must be ours;" and the enraptured monarch disengaged her from the bulwark, and embraced her ere she could extricate herself from his arms.

"Hist! heard you no noise?" breathed she softly, and she held her finger toward the door. He heard none, nor had she; and she twined her small fingers round her wrist. "In two hours hence it shall be midnight. Meet me here when the town clocks chime. Pray, my Liege, till then retire," said she, and she opened the door.

"Dost mock us, Ellen? Say wilt thou keep thy promise?"

"Assuredly my Lord does not doubt me when I say, yes? Yes, I shall meet your Majesty. See the revellers from the hall seek you as one lost. Join them, and remember the appointed hour."

Francis retired abashed, when with gentle force he had been expelled from the oratory; and Ellen quietly resumed her devotions for the night.

Tranquilly she arose, and her manner betrayed neither excitement nor emotion, though from repeated efforts she made to trim the chamber lamp, and furtive glances she cast often at a mirror, dull must one be who could not distinguish that she was ill at ease. She paced round the apartment, which was small and meanly furnished, its only ornament being a few pictures in embroidery on Scripture subjects. In one corner were suspended loose sheets of vellum, parts of a missal for festival purposes, and in another seemed a perch to have been erected, upon which perched a hawk, but so in the shade that it was difficult to determine whether it was part of the ravelled tapestry or a real bird.

At length she sat on a low stool and encompassed her knees between her hands, rocking to and fro as if engaged in unravelling some painful train of reflections. "If inward beauty can be nowise retained except by outward injury, better the body know scath than that the soul be defiled," said she, reviewing herself in the grotesque mirror with a pensive expression which soon cleared into cheerfulness. "Now, vanity aside," continued she, "Nell, did you ever think you were so pretty as to make conquest of a king? Never, Nell, never! Nell must be lovely to have accomplished that. La, what a toyshop of charms are temptingly piled in yonder glass;" and she shook the oil so that wavy light fell on the mirror. "Blue eyes and black hair are peculiarities not often found together. Yet here I have them in Milesian perfection, albeit the average spirit of my eyes is half merriment, half melancholy. And cheeks are here, though they may not shame the rose, they never knew the blush of counterfeit. Teeth, likewise, which, though passing white, any elephant-hunter would at one glance discover were no ivory; and lips which a truer wooer than my Lord Francis told Ellen were gushing ripe, any wild bird would know at first pecking were not worth sweet strawberries. Well, and as I was thinking, it's a pity all this toyshop should be in an hour or two as sad to look on as a sepulchre."

She called her maid, and bade her bring a chafing-dish, which done the maid retired, and Ellen sat once more alone. Suspending the basin of a spirit-lamp over the dish, she dropped in the sulphur, and as it fused into liquid, a yellow flame flickered up, and cast a dull halo around the chamber. She shook out her hair from the golden pins that bound it, and it fell luxuriantly to the floor, before she combed it with the greatest care, as if she intended to rebrush it again. Redressing, her tresses never had more; for with scissors she clipped round and round till her head was negress bare, but not half so picturesque, for it had no curls!

Smearing her forehead and cheeks with oil, the sulphuric vapor arose in poisonous influence as she leaned over the fatal dish. Her eyelashes were the first sacrifices to the fume; and her pained eyeballs rolled in their sockets as if they were driven inward by gusts of fire. The fairness of her forehead at first became a dark olive hue, and assuming a charred blackness, the skin burst over the quivering veins. Her cheeks soon were bereaved of all blush and beauty, and her lips, if they had any similitude of fruit, partook less of the rowan than the sloe. She endeavored to allay the pain by averting her head from the vapor; but the evasion only increased her agony, for her neck, upon which drops of the sulphur crystallized, became acutely sensitive to the weight of a string of pearls. One by one she removed them from the smarting flesh; but the clasp behind had sunk so deep that its withdrawal gave her torture intensely severe.

With inconceivable effort she preserved herself from insensibility, and with copious draughts of water allayed the burning fever in her throat. Her voice lost its sweetness, and she expressed her grief in such harshness and monotony that she started from her seat as the clock struck twelve. As peal after peal swept dismally along she tottered to the door, which she opened, and groping her way along the walls, for her eyes were dim, searched for hood and bells, which she shook. The perch in the corner rocked backward and forward, as the hawk on it flapped its wings and screamed so loudly at the sounds of its favorite emblems of chase that the chamber rang.

The King, who had been walking in the corridor, approached, bearing in one hand a small chamber lamp, and in the other a scabbardless sword. Ellen mustered sufficient strength to speak, for obscurely he saw that something was amiss, and he inquired the cause.

"I will tell my Lord most willingly," said she, and the screaming hawk pounced at divers shadows as if they were its prey. Alas! there was now no occasion to cast down her eyes, for little of their lustre remained.

"My Lord, had I hearkened to your suit, my father's welcome had been paid with wrong, and your Majesty's chivalry been more eclipsed than my charms could brighten. Happily a brief pain has preserved your honor."

"O infatuated, yet noble-minded girl, what hast thou done?" exclaimed he, casting down the lamp and sword, and covering his face with his hands. "Why didst thou not intimate thy heroic resolve, and the possession of worlds would not have made us ruin that loveliness which kingdoms cannot repair."

"You would have called it maid-sick martyrdom, or coquetry run mad, or epithets equally fantastical," said she, pressing her hand to her bosom.

"Stay, there yet is hope. The injury thou hast inflicted is not irreparable," cried he, rushing to arouse the household, when she beckoned him back.

"I pray your Majesty be calm," said she; "the worst is past."

"O heavens, how heartless! we seem to be the cause of all this wreck. O, Ellen, canst thou forgive thy destroyer?"

"Indeed I can; far better be thus than be a tarnished thing cast away, for maids to loath and men to scorn me. Now the worst they can say of me is, that I spoiled myself of a questionable good to escape an evil."

"And what will they say of me, Ellen?"

"That the good King Francis once upon a time, meeting a poor, plain girl in an obscure town, was so blinded with strange love that she saw no way to restore him to sight than to lose her own."

"Gracious and all mysterious God!" exclaimed he, appalled, "thou dost not say thou art blind?"

"In sooth, such is my fear. Give me your hand, and I'll determine whether there is water in the well-spring of the brain," said she, with touching tenderness; and she shed a tear, which he kissed away as she endeavored to examine his palm.

"Ellen, Ellen, say thou canst see, and make me happy!" exclaimed the agonized monarch, falling on his knees, and resting his head heavily against her breast.

"All's dark, my Liege."

"All, Ellen?"

"Yes, my Liege."

"O, say not so. Say there's yet a little light."

"And so there is, Lord Francis; a little light that misled me into—?"

"Love, Ellen."

"'Tis so, Lord Francis."

"For whom, Ellen? Thou tremblest. I know all."

"Then if you do, why do you ask? why do you ask, Lord Francis?"

"Ellen, thou lovest him who would have been thy base undoer."

"'Tis so, my Lord."

"O, torture worst of all; and Ellen's blind!" and her tears fell plentously on his upturned face, while he continued to ejaculate, "And she is blind! O, who will love her now, when she is blind?"

"Won't you, my sweet Lord Francis, love me as though I were a dear sister long since dead?"

"Dearest sister, I will," said he, kissing her hands fervently. "Sister Ellen, I will; and never till now knew Francis love so pure, so lasting."

"Eh! yon keen crucible hath burned away all drossiness," said she, moving her hand over the chafing-dish. "'Tis with life as with this short episode of an hour. Nothing in the way of virtue was ever accomplished without pain. To horse, Lord Francis, and whenever you pray, remember Ellen Ingleverre."

"And must we part thus, more dearly loved and doubly fair?"

"Yes, and rejoice that no guilty blush crimson my cheek, nor criminal throb upbraid my heart for beating," replied she, as the hawk uttered such a piercing series of screams that first her attendant, and then others, and finally retainers and revellers, rushed into or surrounded the room, where they discovered the sovereign surnamed "The Restorer of Learning, and the Great," deprived of forethought and firmness of mind.

The most skilful leeches the town or court could afford were summoned; but their aid was only of partial avail. Facial beauty had forever bade farewell to her whose self-control was worthy the best days of chivalry. Eyebrightness had not, however, departed; and in the gray mists of the morn she saw her royal lover depart never more to return.

In after life he was wont to say that throughout his glorious career of war and peace he had met only two human beings eminently great—one the famous Bayard, the poor captain of a few lances, the chevalier *sans* reproach, from whose sword King Francis sought and received knighthood as fearth's greatest honor, and the other the humble and lovely Ellen, who had taught him that love without purity is dishonor, and charms without virtue is shame.

BOYS USING TOBACCO.

A STRONG and sensible writer says a good sharp thing, and a true one too, for boys who use tobacco. It has truly spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys; it induces a dangerous precocity; it tends to a softening and weakening of the bones; and it greatly injures the brain, the spinal marrow, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who smokes early and frequently, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy, and generally lacks muscular and physical as well as mental power. We would particularly warn boys who want to be anything in the world to shun tobacco as a most baleful poison. It injures the teeth. It produces an unhealthy state of the throat and lungs, hurts the stomach, and blasts the brain and nerve.

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

THE FENIANS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE latest news from the "seat of war" represents the Fenians as hastening back to the States, with the principal motive of securing the earliest means of reaching their homes. We can well picture the feeling of utter despair which the countenances of these poor fellows must express. The "liberation of Ireland" is so dear to every Irishman's heart that to fail in what they conceive to be a grand starting-point to the accomplishment of that end necessarily involves a large amount of disappointment.

We happened to be in New York at a time when a squad of Walker's men returned from Nicaragua, and the utter loneliness of feeling that was impressed on their countenances has never been effaced from our memory. Shoeless, hatless, with clothes barely the embodiment of the name, and their bed the cold stones of the City Hall steps, they were truly pitiable objects. But the benevolent hearts of Americans provided for their wants, and they were in every instance furnished means to proceed to their homes.

Though in a less destitute condition, probably, but nevertheless too nearly approaching it, the Fenians have been left on the border of the United States. The Government has furnished all who so desire transportation to their homes, wisely exacting, as a necessary precaution to a like expense, a bond to refrain from a second attempt against a government with which we are at peace.

In the course of the Government toward the Fenians we see eminently displayed the honest principles of a true statesman. With a large portion of the American people outside those belonging to the Fenian organization in sympathy with their cause, and with the practical example of British neutrality during our late war before him, President Johnson chose the wisest plan—because an honest one—and upheld the dignity and honor of the United States by refusing to adopt a course for which he would have had many defenders, but not the sanction of honest principles. That there must have been a heavy pressure brought to bear to induce him to act otherwise all will allow who are conversant with the occurrences of the past week, and the easy access to the Presidential ear. But throughout all the President's firmness of mind upheld him, and he has placed the name United States far in advance of all other countries in its faithful adherence to the law of nations, and the honesty of purpose of a great and free Republic. For this, if for no other reason, Andrew Johnson should receive the gratitude of the country.

THE NATIONAL EMBLEM.

ON the Fourth of July next the soldiers of Pennsylvania are to return to the State authorities the flags which they bore in the late war. Their tattered condition will plainly tell their history, and it will be a welcome sight to many a battle-scarred veteran to see the emblem of his devotion. It will not be without significance either, for while it will tell him that thirty-six States are in the Union, his reading of the proceedings of Congress confronts him with the fact that the members of that body still refuse to recognize the accomplishment of the work for which he toiled and won, and that, although he is discharged, that peace to which he looked forward with such hopefulness is something far in the future in their eyes. He sees on that flag each star of equal lustre, and the full number of States *in the Union* represented. Yet he is told by Congress that but twenty-five States are members of the Union. What a contradiction!

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

ANNOUNCEMENTS have been made by some of the Paris correspondents of the American press that several of the most stringent provisions of the French patent laws will be suspended during the Universal Exhibition of 1867, so that no patent right can be infringed if correctly secured. A letter has been received from Commissioner Beckwith on the subject, in which he writes that this is an error, and that there has been no suspension or modification of the patent laws or any portion of them, nor is any such measure contemplated by the Imperial Commission nor by the government. Both the laws and the formalities will remain unaltered. It has also been stated that exhibitors from the United States will be permitted to display for sale duplicates of such articles contributed to the Exposition as they may desire to introduce to the notice of foreign purchasers. This is practicable at all times; but no change has been made nor intended to be made in the laws and regulations regarding foreign products imported for sale. All such products will be subject to the usual duties and charges.—*New York Herald.*

THE Bradford *Argus* comes to us printed on new type, and in an enlarged form. We are pleased to see that the editor has adopted our style of advertisements, because it is indispensible to make a paper present a truly neat appearance. The style of putting advertisements in papers in the shape of handbills we hope to see entirely discarded by our country newspapers, and in noticing the beautiful appearance the *Argus* presents this is not the least distinguishing feature. It is really of more benefit to advertisers also, from the fact that neat advertisements present a more readable appearance. We are really proud of our exchange, the *Argus*, and cannot too highly extol its typography.

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

From Washington.

A NEW YORKER of the name of Campbell has just given to the world some queer revelations concerning the testimony lately adduced by the Judiciary Committee of the House tending to implicate Jeff Davis in the assassination plot. He shows that a gross system of frauds and perjury has been resorted to to prove Davis and others conspirators in the matter, and backs up his assertions by facts that startle all who are familiar with the testimony. It seems that many of the witnesses testified under assumed names, and that no such persons as the ostensible and recorded witnesses exist. In addition to this, he states that when Mr. Connory, who was the principal witness or detective in the case, was asked to proceed to New York and procure some corroborating evidence of his own statements, which he had previously volunteered to furnish, that he gave the officer who was sent with him the slip in New York; has actually run away, as is supposed, to avoid a prosecution for perjury, and has not been heard from by the officer or committee for several weeks. Other witnesses have come forward and confessed to having sworn falsely. The arrival of Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, and other New Yorkers revived the rumors of Jeff Davis's release on bail, and report went so far as to assert that Mr. Greeley was to be one of the bondsmen. When asked by a Radical if he desired the release of Jeff, he retorted by asking the interrogator if he was in favor of the indefinite imprisonment of the representative of five millions of people without conviction or trial. Mr. Greeley was in consultation with Senators Chandler, Wilson, and others on the subject of Davis's liberation on bail, and favored it to the extent of alarming, if not displeasing, some of his party associates. He left for New York on Sunday evening. Mr. O'Conor is still here, but has thus far made little or no progress in the matter. The presumption is that he expected to obtain some favorable consideration of the case, or he would not have devoted so much time to it.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, vied with each other in the introduction of resolutions condemning the conduct of Great Britain in not better observing her neutrality laws in the late war; and a resolution was finally passed, with only four dissenting votes, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider the policy of repealing the neutrality laws in view of the Fenian movement.

The attack of Senator Fessenden on the bill introduced by Senator Sherman to consolidate the bonds and debt of the Government has put a quietus on that measure for this session at least. The bill was so worded that it contained one of the largest jobs ever presented to Congress. No person supposes that Mr. Sherman had any other object in view than that of funding the debt into one style of bonds at a reduced interest; but it is probable that he approved the general principles of the bill without stopping to examine fully its details. The bill was a concoction of Jay Cooke and the national bank interest, and was so worded that it gave them two per cent. commission as agents in carrying out the funding business. If the bill should become a law it would secure to Jay Cooke and Co. in the neighborhood of forty millions of dollars. At least this much would be absorbed by the national bank interests, at the expense of the Government. The exposure of this fact has killed the bill, and all are now watching to see what measure will be presented next to enable the national banks to raise the wind.

The House of Representatives some weeks ago passed a resolution requesting the President to cause to be furnished a list of the claims of American citizens now pending in the United States Legation at Caracas against Venezuela, with a brief indication of the cause of complaint and the reason why payments have not been enforced during a long series of years, and what measures are necessary to bring those claims to a speedy close. The Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred, replied that a convention providing for the adjustment of these claims is understood to be under the consideration of the Senate. This, it is presumed, makes it unnecessary, as it is believed to be inexpedient with reference to the national interests, to publish the information called for by the resolution.

The Senate in Executive session on Monday confirmed the following nominations: Walker B. Scates, to be Collector of Customs at Chicago, Illinois; Elijah B. Willis, to be Collector of Customs at Plymouth, North Carolina; James W. Stone, to be agent for the Sioux Indians of the Mississippi in the Territory of Dakota; Paul Frank, of New York, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at Kanagawa, Japan; Charles H. Thomson, Postmaster at Corning, New York.

A proposition is pending before the Postmaster-General, which, if adopted, will very materially reduce the postage now charged on books between this country and Great Britain. It contemplates the levying, by each country, of its rates of domestic postage only upon books transmitted in the mails between the two countries.

Upon the recommendation of Senator Pomeroy, who made a personal application to the President for the pardon of Lewis M. Coxsetta, of South Carolina, a privateersman during the late war, the latter has received the desired Executive clemency. This is the first and only case of any officer of that condition having been pardoned by the President.

The President on Wednesday, on the application of Admiral Shubric, United States Navy, Governor J. Madison Wells, of Louisiana, and others, directed a warrant of pardon to be issued to Lawrence Rousseau, of New Orleans, Louisiana, for the part taken by him in the late rebel service. Mr. Rousseau once occupied the eminent position of a Commodore in the United States Navy.

REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITEE.

THE Joint Committee on Reconstruction made a final report in both Houses of Congress on Friday of last week. Want of space forbids the publication of the entire report, which is quite lengthy. We however give the salient portions of it. After a long explanation of the reasons which compel them to the conclusions at which the committee have arrived, they say:

We now propose to state, as briefly as possible, the general facts and principles applicable to all the States lately in rebellion:

First. The seats of Senators and Representatives for the so-called Confederate States became vacant in the year 1861, during the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents, with the sanction and by the direction of the Legislatures or of conventions of their respective States. This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and Government of the United States, with a declared intent to overthrow the same by forming a Southern Confederation. This act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the same States into a Confederacy which lived and waged war, by sea and by land, against the United States. This war continued more than four years, within which period the Rebel armies besieged the National Capital, invaded the loyal States, burned their towns and cities, robbed their citizens, destroyed more than two hundred and fifty thousand loyal soldiers, and imposed an increased national burden of not less than three billion five hundred million dollars, of which seven or eight hundred millions have already been met and paid. From the time these Confederate States thus withdrew from their representation in Congress and levied war against the United States, the great mass of their people became and were insurgents—traitors—and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal, and practical relation of enemies of the United States. This position is established by acts of Congress and judicial decisions, and is recognized repeatedly by the President in public proclamations, documents, and speeches.

Second. The States thus confederated prosecuted their war against the United States to final arbitrament, and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers, State and Confederate, taken prisoners and put to flight, every vestige of State and Confederate government obliterated, their territory overrun and occupied by the Federal armies, and the people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war, entitled only by public law to such rights, privileges, and conditions as might be vouchsafed by the conqueror. This position is also established by judicial decisions, and is recognized by the President in public proclamations, documents, and speeches.

Third. Having voluntarily deprived themselves of representation in Congress for the criminal purpose of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced themselves by the act of levying war to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress; but, on the contrary, having voluntarily renounced their right to representation, and disqualified themselves by crime from participating in the Government, the burden now rests upon them, before claiming to be reinstated in their former conditions, to show that they are qualified to resume Federal relations. In order to do this they must prove that they have established, with the consent of the people, republican forms of government in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States; that all hostile purposes have ceased; and should give adequate guarantee against future treason and rebellion, which will prove satisfactory to the Government against which they rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued.

Fourth. Having by this treasonable withdrawal from Congress, and by flagrant rebellion and war, forfeited all civil and political rights and privileges under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled and by which they were subdued.

Fifth. These rebellious enemies were conquered by the people of the United States, acting through all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and not by the Executive Department alone. The powers of conqueror are not so vested in the President that he can fix and regulate the terms of settlement and confer congressional representation upon conquered Rebels and traitors. Nor can he, in any way, qualify enemies of the Government to exercise its law-making power. The authority to restore Rebels to political power in the Federal Government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which political power is vested. And hence the several proclamations of the President to the people of the Confederate States cannot be considered as extending beyond the purposes declared, and can only be regarded as provisional permission by the Commander-in-chief of the army to do certain acts, the validity whereof is to be determined by the constitutional government, and not solely by the Executive power.

Sixth. The question before Congress is, then, whether conquered enemies have the right, and shall be permitted, at their own pleasure and on their own terms, to participate in making laws for their conquerors; whether conquered Rebels may change their theatre of operations from the battle-field, where they were defeated and overthrown, to the halls of Congress, and through their representatives seize the Government which they fought to destroy; whether the National Treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administration, its credit, its pensioners, the widows and orphans of those perished in the war, the public honor, peace, and safety shall all be turned over to the keeping of its recent enemies without delay, and without imposing such conditions as, in the opinion of Congress, the security of the country and its institutions may demand.

Seventh. The history of mankind exhibits no example of such madness and folly. The instinct of self-preservation protests against it. The surrender of Grant to Lee, and by Sherman to Johnston, would have been disasters of less magnitude, for new armies could have been raised, new battles fought, and the Government saved. The anti-coercive policy which, under the pretext of avoiding bloodshed, allowed the Rebellion to take form and gather force, would be surpassed in infamy by the matchless wickedness that would now surrender the halls of Congress to those so recently in rebellion, until proper precautions shall have been taken to secure the national faith and the national safety.

Eighth. It has been shown in this report, and in the evidence submitted, no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constituency in any of the so-called Confederate States, unless we except the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect Senators and Representatives in Congress. No State constitution or amendment to a State constitution has had the sanction of the people. All the so-called legislation of State conventions and Legislatures has been had under the military dictation. If the President may, at his will and under his own authority, whether as military commander or chief executive, qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect Representatives, and empower others to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the legislative department; the constitutional form of government is thereby practically destroyed and its powers absorbed in the Executive. And while your committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives, they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic.

Ninth. The necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the future before restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the direction of public affairs is apparent from the bitter hostility to the Government and the people of the United States yet existing throughout the conquered territory, as proved incontestably by the testimony of many witnesses and by undisputed facts.

Tenth. The conclusion of your committee, therefore, is that the so-called Confederate States are not at the present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil right and privileges of the citizen in all parts of the Republic; shall have representation as an equitable basis; shall fix a stigma upon treason, and protect the loyal people against future claims for the future expenses incurred in support of the Rebellion and for manumitting slaves, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States, and the two several bills designed to carry the same into effect, before referred to.

Before closing this report, your committee beg leave to state that specific recommendations submitted to them are the results of concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions. Upon a question of such magnitude, infinitely important as it is to the future of the Republic, it was not to be expected that all should think alike. Sensible of the imperfections of the scheme, your committee submit it to Congress as the best they could agree upon, in the hope that its imperfections may be cured, and its deficiencies supplied by legislative wisdom, and that when finally adopted it may tend to restore peace and harmony to the country, and to place our republican institutions on a more stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
JAMES W. GRIMES,
IRA HARRIS,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
J. M. HOWARD,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
JUSTIN S. MORRILL,
JOHN A. BINGHAM,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

The dissentients are Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rogers.

THE DEERING MURDERER.

But yesterday (June eighth) the body of Anton Probst was full of life and strength. Now it lies an inert mass on the dissecting-table at Jefferson College. Dr. William H. Pancoast, the talented young Summer lecturer at that institution, assisted by his colleague Dr. S. W. Gross, together with a number of well-known surgeons, made this afternoon a post-mortem examination of the body, "not," as the lecturer very aptly remarked, "to gratify any feeling of morbid curiosity, but solely with a desire to increase if possible the store of scientific knowledge." At the hour appointed the large clinical amphiteatre, which is shaped somewhat like the upper half of an hour-glass, the tiers of seats rising row upon row above the operating-table in the centre, and widening as they ascend, was packed with a mass of anxious spectators. When the body was brought in there was little in its outward appearance to indicate to an unscientific observer that there lay before him a mass of clay out of which the gallows had strangled life but the day before, except a purple furrow around the neck marking the position of the rope. This furrow was not continuous, nor was it in the same place all around the throat; it rose up where the knot had been tied behind the ear, and disappeared entirely over the carotid gland, so that the ends of the furrow did not meet. Immediately after death there was no suffusion of blood to the face, no projection or swelling of the tongue, no distortion of the eyes or features; in fact none of those horrible accompaniments which are commonly supposed to be inseparable from such a death. The eyes had been extracted for examination under the microscope, but the cavities were filled with cotton, and the lids drawn closed. With a powerful electric light no image of any sort could be discovered on the retina. This is almost conclusive in refuting the theory that in the eye of a dead person, as in a camera obscura, there is retained a photograph of the last objects seen in life. This theory has been made the nucleus of several very ingenious tales, but it does not bear the test of practical investigation. An incision in the right side of the neck marked where the poles of the electric battery were applied. To these electric promptings the nervous system replied for some time—two or three hours—after life was extinct. Even the smaller muscles of the face, such as the *levator labii superioris alaque nasi*, performed their functions accurately. The upper lip twitched, the mouth smiled and grinned, while applications to other sets of muscles made the eyes wink, the arms rise and fall, or the fingers open and shut. These were effected by very slight currents of the electric fluid. To-day portions of the face and body were discolored by suffusion of blood; but this has all occurred recently, some time after the execution, and might have taken place had the subject died from other causes. The visitor, as he examined the body, was first struck with the absence of all appearance of suffering. He saw before him the frame of a strong, well-conditioned, apparently perfectly healthy man. Mr. Taylor succeeded in taking excellent casts of the head and of that thumbless right hand which gave so important a clue to the detection of the criminal. These casts were exhibited during the examination of the body to-day. The beetle-browed, repulsive, animal-like look of the face, the low forehead and brutal features which have been made so familiar to the public by the artist's skill, were all there; but as was before remarked, in the stolid expression of those motionless features there was no trace of suffering, physical or mental. There was nothing, as far as one can judge from the lineaments of the dead, but complete, unmitigated indifference.

The result of these investigatians will doubtless be given to the medical world in a more fitting form than can be even attempted here; but without trenching on the prerogatives of scientific experts, it can do no harm to mention one or two of the more remarkable results of this afternoon's post-mortem examination. Probst was killed by simple hanging. In the words of the sentence he was hung by the neck until he was dead. There was no device adopted to kill him in any other way before the jerk and tension of the rope did its work. In France there was a famous executioner once who used to give the rope a particular twirl as he sent his victim off, so as to dislocate his neck. Probst's neck was not broken by his fall of about three feet; there was no derangement of the vertebral column; there was no pressure on the spinal marrow. There was no rupture of the jugular vein or carotid artery, nothing injured except a delicate bony process and a small muscle. In Spain, not long since—and perhaps they may do so there still unless the garrotte has come into universal use—the executioner pushed the criminal off a ladder and then jumped on his shoulders and sat down there, while the assistant executioner hung to the wretched creature's legs. This was done with the intention of putting him out of misery. Probst's death was caused by his own weight alone, and this gives the investigation in this case a peculiar interest. Perhaps he did not die from suffication or apoplexy, as might be supposed; for there was no suffusion of blood in the brain, in the heart, or in the lungs. The lecturer seemed to incline strongly to the opinion that he had died from the shock to the nervous system, caused by the sudden fall. If this were the case death must have been immediate, and almost painless. If this supposition should prove correct, death on the gallows will be deprived of half its terror. Probst's brain was in a healthy condition, weighing thirty-six ounces. His digestive organs must have been remarkably good, for in his stomach there was hardly a trace of the breakfast eaten only three hours before death. The body was plump and white where not discolored by suffusion of blood, as before described. When it was cut down there was no foam at the mouth, no discharge at the nostrils. The upper lip was slightly swollen. Without going into those more revolting details which, though necessary to be witnessed sometimes, it were worse than useless to describe, let me here close for the present this narrative of horrors.—*Correspondence New York Herald.*

SUFFERING AT THE SOUTH FOR FOOD.

A SHORT time ago we called attention to the condition of the South as to food. But letters constantly received show that matters are even more serious than we had imagined, and through much larger sections of the country. Where our armies raided matters are at the worst; white and blacks are suffering greatly for want of the simplest necessaries of life. In Tuscaloosa, Ala., though a small town of from three to four thousand inhabitants, there are seventeen hundred rations issued; and so on through many sections of the State, from North to South Alabama. People want money, but they want food so much more that no speculation would be more welcome to the inhabitants or profitable to those engaging in it for the next three months than to buy up corn and bacon and ship them to all parts of the interior of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. It would be a work of mercy to the South, produce good feeling toward those who did it, and be highly remunerating. A gentleman of the greatest respectability, in the upper part of South Carolina, writes, in a letter just received, that great as is the want of money in that section, so much greater is the want of corn and bacon that the people are all glad and anxious to send any distance for them, and that they gladly pay two dollars per bushel for corn, in gold, paid on the spot; that is equal to two dollars and eighty cents in greenbacks. He proposes to a friend to send down a load of corn and bacon, just for his circle, to Charleston, and offers that he will send there to meet it and bring it up by railroad to the Spartenburg District, and allow half-share of the profits. This is a section of the country not devastated by marching armies in times past, but so exhausted of provisions that it must be supplied until the new crops get in. The writer of that letter has a hundred acres in corn and a hundred in cotton now growing, but can get no food for his hands until the new crops come in. And this is but a fair specimen of the best parts of Upper South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, at least. With corn here purchased at eighty-three cents, our merchants, especially those having reliable correspondents in the South, and desirous of opening up connections in the railroad towns of the interior of the cotton States, would do well to look into this matter. It would be doing a wise and humane, as well as a probably profitable thing, just now, to make such shipments, and the openings thus secured for future trade may be invaluable. People may be glutted with dry goods and manufactures of all kinds from the North, and will even do without them while they feel poor, but they cannot do without food; and those who now supply the staff of life will thereby obtain the good-will of the merchants and of the people, and this may also prove to be one of the most efficient aids to reconstruction.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE WESTMORELAND COUNTY MURDER.

WE mentioned a few days ago the mysterious murder of John Shale, a farmer living about four miles from Ligonier, in Westmoreland County. It was stated that the body of the murdered man had been found in his own field, and that no clue to the murderer had been obtained. Since then circumstances have been developed which point to the son of the murdered man as the perpetrator of the deed, and on Friday night of last week he was arrested and longed in jail at Greensburg. The entire story, so far as we have learned it, is as follows: The son, Joseph Shale, who is about twenty years of age, enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment during the war, receiving three hundred dollars bounty money. Since the expiration of his term of service he has been living at home with his father. During this time he became attached to a young lady of the neighborhood, and formed the purpose of marrying her.

A day or two before the murder the young man requested his father to repay the three hundred dollars he had deposited in his hands, as he desired to marry. The father refused, saying that Joseph was too young to marry, and that if he would wait until he was of age, and would marry according to his father's wishes, he should have his three hundred dollars doubled. Some angry words ensued, and the two separated. On Monday the father started out to visit his fields. Joseph and his two brothers went out also soon after, Joseph having in his possession a large sized revolver with all the barrels loaded. He soon separated himself from his brothers, and nothing further was seen of him until his return home, at which time it was noticed by some persons handling the revolver that two of the loads had been discharged. The father did not return during the day, and the body was not found until Tuesday afternoon.

On Tuesday morning Joseph said that he had dreamed of his father lying dead in a field, and later said that he had consulted a fortune-teller, who described the place where his father lay, told him that he had been murdered for his money, and that he had received two bullets through the head. He also remembered hearing two shots fired. The body was found as described, with two bullet-holes in the skull—one in the forehead and one in the temple. Between three and four hundred dollars had been taken from the person.

An inquest was held on Wednesday, but the startling "revelations" of young Shale were not developed before the jury; subsequently, however, the circumstances of the murder and Joseph's peculiar demeanor and statements were taken in connection with the fact that he had in his possession a much larger portion of money than could be accounted for by his known operations, and on Friday evening he was arrested and lodged in jail.

The utmost excitement concerning the affair prevails throughout the entire region about the scene of the murder.—*Pittsburg Post.*

TOBACCO FAIR AT LOUISVILLE

FROM the Louisville *Journal* of Friday of last week we clip the following: "This gathering of the whole tobacco interests of the West and Southwest proves to be one of the largest and most successful affairs of the kind ever held. Men interested in the tobacco trade are present from New Orleans and all the lower river cities, from St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities. The number of hogsheads of tobacco on exhibition is nearly six hundred, and a finer lot of tobacco taken together cannot be shown in the world. The day was most propitious, and all of the warehouses were thronged with men whose talk was of tobacco alone. At two o'clock the samples were opened at the Boone Warehouse for the inspection of the committee. After their labor was over the auction commenced by offering for sale the premium hogshead of manufacturing leaf. The bidding ranged briskly upward till three hundred and fifty dollars per one hundred pounds had been reached, when the list of competitors commenced to dwindle to a few. Four hundred, four hundred and twenty, and then all but two were silent. A St. Louis buyer and Mr. B. Musselman, of our city, were now bidding against each other. Four hundred and fifty! and cheers from the now deeply interested crowd rang out. Four hundred and seventy-five, and next comes the Louisville bid of five hundred! Again cheers and laughter rang through the warehouse. They ceased, and St. Louis came bravely up, bidding five hundred and twenty-five. Louisville answers five hundred and fifty! amid the most uproarious shouts, cheers, and laughter. The auctioneer waited; no answer; "once," still no answer; "twice," no reply, and down went the hammer, "sold" to Mr. B. Musselman, of Louisville, at five hundred and fifty dollars per hundred pounds. This hogshead was raised in Hart County, Ky., by Carpenter and Sturgeon, and was received by the Louisville Warehouse. The weight was five hundred and fifteen pounds net. This is the most remarkable price ever paid for any tobacco in bulk, and fully entitles Louisville to wear the honors from all the world. Kentucky tobacco reached higher than Virginia, and sold for more money.

COTTON in Georgia has commenced to blossom. The recent rains have overwhelmed the crops in many places with grass. Wheat throughout the State is harvested, and although the crop turns out better than was feared some time ago, it is by no means excellent.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

IN the late United States and Colombia commission the case of Augustus C. Fretz involved a question so important as to excite general discussion among the diplomats. It was argued by Mr. S. S. Cox for the claimant, and by Mr. Carlisle for Colombia, and subsequently, on a difference of opinion between the commissioners, it was argued in printed brief by Colonel Biddle, Commissioner for the United States, and General Salzar, Commissioner for Colombia, and the umpire, Sir Frederick Bruce, has decided that Fretz, though holding property on the Isthmus of Panama, was a citizen of the United States for the purposes of the convention. He owned the Ocean Hotel on the Isthmus, which was destroyed by the famous riot of April 16, 1856, and it was urged that the temporary residence there and the ownership of real estate gave color to his nationality, and made him a New Grenadian citizen. His original domicil was in the United States, and it was held by the claimant's counsel that Fritz never abandoned it; that he continued his residence in Pennsylvania, where he was born, even when he had his place of business in San Francisco, and that he never dwelt in Panama, but was only there as an agent of a company domiciled elsewhere. The umpire decided that he was an American citizen, and that he was entitled to compensation for the destruction of his property, of whatever description, the more so as that property was intimately connected and supplementary to the necessities created by the Transit Route, the preservation of good order and peace along which route the Republic of New Grenada declares to be the foundation of its liability in this class of cases. To a share of that protection, and to compensation for damages resulting from the want of it, this hotel property is equitably entitled. The umpire quoted the case of Pacifies, a British subject, whose house in Greece was destroyed, and held that ownership of the house, coupled with long residence, did not render him constructively a subject of Greece as to matters affecting that property, nor deprive him of the right of protection and full compensation which he claimed as a British subject.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

THE following is the list of officers and platform of principles of the National Union Club of Washington, D. C.:

Officers of the National Union Club.

President.

Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. DANIEL S. NORTON, of Minnesota.
Hon. A. J. KEYKENDALL, of Illinois.
Hon. WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary.

SAMUEL B. LAUFFER, of Pennsylvania.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. B. FURGESON, of Tennessee.

Treasurer.

C. E. RITTENHOUSE (President National Bank of Commerce, and of the firm of Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co).

Executive Committee.

Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.
Hon. THOMAS N. STILLWELL, of Indiana.
Hon. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Dakota.

Platform of the National Union Club.

1. *Resolved*, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the Rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President Johnson is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. *Resolved*, That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. *Resolved*, That in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President Lincoln in his first inaugural address, "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

5. *Resolved*, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

6. *Resolved*, "That this Union must be and remain one and indivisable forever;" that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by Rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

7. *Resolved*, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

8. *Resolved*, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. *Resolved*, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or Rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. *Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the Rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected; with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

11. *Resolved*, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes, who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

THE Treasury Department has received a copy of a circular, that has been generally distributed throughout the country by an establishment in New York, in which they state that for fifty dollars in currency they will procure for parties fifty-five dollars in the new five-cent coin. This is a transparent attempt at swindling. It has already been announced that as soon as the coin is ready for distribution quantities, in fifty-dollar packages, may be obtained by addressing the director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE red weevil has made its appearance in the wheat in this vicinity.

MATTHEW WYNKOOP has received the appointment of Collector of State and County taxes for this township.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & Co., dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank), Philadelphia.

THE stockholders of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute meet this afternoon at four o'clock, to decide upon a site for the buildings.

WE have been requested to announce that on Saturday, the twenty-third instant, at three and a half o'clock P.M., the pews of the German Reformed Church are to be rented.

IN our advertising columns we publish a notice of the Commissioners of the County Poor House for proposals for a farm, and for the erection of buildings necessary to an institution of this kind.

S. B. HOWE'S Circus is announced to appear here on the twenty-third instant. We trust that we are not to meet with the same disappointment that we did on visiting Dan Rice's Circus. A tamer affair we never witnessed. We are led to infer, however, from the array of names presented, that Howe's Circus is really a meritorious affair.

ELSEWHERE will be found the list of officers and platform of principles of the National Union Club of Washington, D. C. It will be noticed that Hon. Alexander W. Randall, First Assistant Postmaster-General, is President. Our readers should not confound this organization with the "National Johnson Club" of the same place. They are two distinct organizations.

THERE will be an entertainment given in the Hartman Building, corner of Main and Market Streets, by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, beginning on Friday evening, the fifteenth instant, and continuing on the evenings of the sixteenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth. The ladies of the Presbyterian Church ask a full attendance to their entertainment.

ONE of our most valuable exchanges is the *Daily News*, published in Philadelphia. As a daily newspaper in large cities is a necessity with every citizen, the cheapness of the *News*—only one cent a copy—possesses it with peculiar advantages to readers. It publishes all the news of the day with a completeness of detail which its large size enables it to do. As an advocate of the policy of President Johnson its articles are written with a force of argument which is unanswerable. We recommend the *News* as a valuable paper.

NEWS ITEMS.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN is expected home from Europe shortly.

IT is said that Napoleon will preside over the Congress should it meet.

A NEW paper is about to be started in Boston, to support the President's Union policy.

IN several counties in Georgia the inhabitants are wholly dependent on the next wheat crop for a subsistence through the year.

A NEW police regulation has gone into effect in Chicago. All persons found loafing in the streets, who can give no reputable account of themselves, are arrested and lodged in the station-house.

A MEETING of Free-Masons was held in New York on Monday evening, to memorialize the Grand Lodge in reference to the refusal of the King of Prussia to acknowledge Israelites as Free-Masons.

SINCE Dana, the rejected applicant for the New York Collectorship, has retired from the Chicago *Republican*, that paper says: "Among the plans of reconstruction that of Thad. Stevens is the weakest and most impracticable."

A FIRE near Pittsburg, on Friday of last week, destroyed the Union Gas-pipe Factory. The loss is fourteen thousand dollars, with an insurance of eleven thousand dollars in the Home Company of New York, and Phœnix, of Hartford.

THE United States Express messenger's safe on the Eastern train of the Pacific Railroad was robbed about three o'clock on the morning of the eighth instant, between Lee's Summit and Pleasant Hill, of about fifteen thousand dollars.

A SOLDIERS and sailors' county convention was held in Bangor, Maine, on the eighth instant, at which a county Union auxiliary to the State Union was formed. A resolution recommending the Hon. J. H. Rice to the Union Congressional Convention for his district was adopted by a vote of 35 to 14.

THE Sunbury papers announce that Simon Cameron offers to subscribe ten thousand dollars toward the erection of a bridge over the Susquehanna at that place, if the adjoining townships of Snyder County shall determine to attach themselves to Northumberland County.

THE internal revenue commissioner has issued an order to the revenue assessors concerning the income tax for 1866, in which he states that a guardian residing abroad should return the income of his ward in the district in which the ward resides. He also states that all expenses for the insurance of property, and all actual losses in business may be deducted from the gross income of the business of the year.

A GENTLEMAN just from Sioux City states that between that place and Iowa Falls he met over five hundred teams with immigrants, all bound for the West, some to Montana, some to Dacotah, some to the Sioux City region, and others for the fertile valleys of the Des Moines and other streams this side of the Big Muddy. The rush westward this Spring has never been exceeded even in the flushest of the flush times.

VIGILANCE Committees have been organized in Southwest Missouri to exterminate the horse-thieves, two of whom were hung under Lynch law last week.

A NATIONAL Cemetry is to be established at Fredericksburg, Virginia, for the interment of twelve thousand Union soldiers killed near there and at Chancellorsville.

THE House Committee on Pensions are preparing, it is reported, a bill which will give to the widows of soldiers and sailors two dollars a month extra for each of their children.

FIFTEEN hundred Fenians from the Canada line reached Boston on the eleventh instant. They were furnished transportation by the United States. Smaller parties of them are reported at various places *en route* for their homes.

HUNDREDS of persons in Walkill Valley, Orange County, New York, have for some time been suffering with all the symptoms of lead poisoning. An investigation has disclosed the fact that a miller at Phillipsburg had used lead to fill up cavities in the mill-stones, which being ground up with the wheat, became mixed with the flour, and when fermented and baked, changed to carbonate of lead—a deadly poison.

A FIERCE and bloody fight took place recently, at Alexander, Mo., just below Keokuk, Iowa, between two farmers named Miller and Heacock, resulting in the instant death of the former and the mortal wounding of the latter. A feud had existed between them for many years. At the time named they met at a store, and had a few words. Pistols were drawn and a half dozen shots were exchanged, resulting as stated above. Both have large families.

ON Monday of last week Judge Underwood in chambers at the Attorney-General's office heard the argument of Messrs. O'Conner and Shea of the counsel for Jefferson Davis why the prisoner should be admitted to bail. Attorney-General Speed replied on the part of the Government. Judge Underwood refused to admit Mr. Davis to bail on the ground that he has no authority to do so, the accused being a prisoner of war.

A RECEPTION was given to General T. W. Sherman at St. Paul, on Monday. About three hundred invited guests were present. General Sherman, in reply to a complimentary toast, took occasion to defend his expedition to the Southern coast. He said Port Royal had been denounced as a failure, but if it were the last words he ever uttered, he would say it was not a failure. No expedition; with the same resources in the late war, produced one-half its results.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has an account of a family meeting of the Kumlers in Millville, Ohio. It was held on the estate of Mrs. Susan Kumler, who is now in her eighty-seventh year. According to the *Commercial* she has now living two hundred and thirty deccendants of blood, as follows: Eleven children, eighty-four grandchildren, one hundred and thirty-two great-grandchildren, with fifty-two by marriage, making a total of two hundred and eighty-two. Of this number two hundred and four were present.

MARRIED.

In Bloomsburg, on the thirteenth instant, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. D. J. Waller, F. E. BARBER, of Towanda, to H. AMELIA, daughter of the late William Robison, Esq., of Bloomsburg.

In Orangeville, by Rev. Nathaniel Spear, MOSES MCHENRY to ELIZABETH MCHENRY, both of Fishing Creek.

In Bloomsburg, on the thirty-first ultimo, by Rev. J. P. Tustin, JOSEPH CRAWFORD to REBECCA FISHER, both of Bloomsburg.

In Bloomsburg, on the seventh instant, at the residence of Rev. D. A. Beckley, by Rev. R. E. Wilson, WILLIAM H. HUNTER to KATE H. BECKLEY.

In Bloomsburg, on the second instant, by Rev. J. R. Dimm, CHARLES MUFFLEY to CATHERINE BRUMSTELLER, all of Light Street.

DIED.

In Orangeville, on the first instant, ELIZABETH B., wife of Jonas Kisner, aged 61 years.

In Orangeville, on the seventh instant, MARY, wife of George Hartman, aged 58 years.

On the twenty-eighth ultimo, ISELETTE, daughter of Rev. P. W. and Marry Mellick, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 3 days.

In Jackson Township, Columbia County, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth ultimo, SARAH, wife of Henry Getty, aged 74 years, two months, and three days.

Administrator's Notice.—Estate of Reuben Hess, deceased. Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Reuben Hess, late of Fishing Creek Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them.

ALFRED T. CREVELING, Adm'r.

FISHING CREEK TOWNSHIP, }
VAN CAMP P. O., June 11, 1866. }

E. H. Little,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel.

Robert F. Clark,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office corner of Main and Market Streets, over First National Bank.

John G. Freeze,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House.

Wesley Wirt,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, over S. H. Miller's Store.

C. B. Brockway,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, first door west of the Court House.

Charles G. Barkley,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, over S. H. Miller's Store.

William H. Abbott,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

M. E. Jackson,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Pa.

M. M. Traugh,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Pa.

M. M. L'Velle,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Columbia County, Pa.

Notice.—By resolution adopted by the Trustees of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, at a meeting held on the thirty-first of May, 1866, the secretary was authorized to notify the stockholders, by notice in the papers, to meet in the Grand Jury room, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, June sixteenth, between the hours of four and six o'clock P.M., to decide by vote upon the location for the Institute buildings. The stockholders will take notice, and act accordingly.

I. W. HARTMAN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

BLOOMSBURG, June 7, 1866.

IN THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL SHULTZ, DECEASED.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Joseph H. Shultz; Andrew Shultz; Samuel B. Shultz; Elisha Shultz; Nancy, intermarried with Gearhart Klipe Sarah, intermarried with Joseph Britain; Saamah, intermarried with Samuel White; Mary Ann, intermarried with Samuel H. York; Lucinda Shultz; Joseph Oscar Shultz; Mary Ellen Shultz; Harriet Shultz; Thomas Shultz; Zephaniah Shultz; and Albert A. Smith. You and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear, in your proper persons, at an Orphan's Court, to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for the said county, the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer the bill or petition of Samuel B. Shultz, administrator of Samuel Shultz, late of Benton Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, praying the Court to decree the specific performance of contract between said Samuel Shultz, deceased, and Elisha Shultz and Joseph H. Shultz, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, or show cause why the specific performance of said contract should not be decreed.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the eleventh day of May, A.D. 1866.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.

BLOOMSBURG, June 7, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Fieri Facias* to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, 1866, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf Township, Columbia County, containing SEVENTY-SIX ACRES, more or less, bounded on the south by lands of Joshua Rees; on the west by lands of David Koehner; on the north by lands of Jeremiah Rees; and on the east by lands of James Roberts, whereon is erected an old log barn with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Sickle, deceased, in the hands of his administrator, Jane Sickle.

ALSO,

A certain farm and tract of land, situate in Catawissa Township, Columbia County, bounded on the south by lands of Samuel Millard, and other lands of J. P. Fincher; on the west by land of Solomon Boyer; on the north by land of Benjamin Beiber and others; and on the east by land of Enoch Coxe's heirs, containing EIGHTY-NINE ACRES and one hundred and twenty-nine perches, whereon is erected a log barn; about sixty acres of which is improved land.

ALSO

One other farm and tract of land, situate partly in Catawissa and partly in Franklin Townships, Columbia County, bounded on the south by land of John Scott; on the east by land of John Scott and land of Mary Heacock; on the north by land of Mary Heacock and land of Hiram J. Reader; and on the north by a public road and land of Hiram J. Reader, containing SEVENTY-SIX ACRES and one hundred and five perches, whereon is erected a two-story brick dwelling-house, a log barn, an apple and peach orchard, and all improved land.

ALSO

One other lot of land, situate partly in Catawissa and partly in Franklin Townships, Columbia County, bounded on the south by land of John Richards; on the west and north by land of Mary Heacock; and on the east by land of John Scott, containing FIFTEEN ACRES, all improved land, but without buildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jeremiah P. Fincher and Abel Thomas.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that proposals in writing will be receive d by the Poor House Commissioners from this date until ten o'clock A.M., on the twenty-third day of June, 1866, for the sale and purchase of a suitable farm, for the erection of buildings, under the provisions of the bill for the support and employment of the poor of Columbia County. The proposals must be in writing, and must state specifically—

1st. The number of acres in the farm.
2d. The kind of buildings and improvements.
3d. The township and adjoiners.
4th. The price.

Proposals may be sent to any one of the Commissioners, and the parties are requested to attend at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, June twenty-third, 1866, when the proposals will be considered.

JOHN K. GROTZ, Bloomsburg,
JOHN A. FUNSTON, Jerseytown,
LEWIS YETTER, Catawissa,
JACOB HARRIS, Buckhorn,
SAMUEL BOGART, Rohrsburg,
THOMAS CREVELING, Sr., Espytown
WILLIAM LAMON, Berwick,
JESSE HOFFMAN, Willow Springs,
WILLIAM J. IKELER, Mordansville.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of

Carpets,	Groceries,
Oil Cloths,	Boots and Shoes,
Cloths,	Hats and Caps,
Cassimeres,	Hoop Nets,
Shawls,	Umbrellas,
Flannels,	Looking-Glasses,
Silks,	Tobacco,
White Goods,	Coffee,
Linens,	Sugars,
Hoop Skirts,	Teas,
Muslins,	Rice,
Hollowware,	Allspice,
Cedarware,	Ginger,
Hardware,	Cinnamon,
Queensware,	Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE NEW GROCERY STORE,
on Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS just received at
HENRY GIGER'S NEW STORE.

Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Molasses,
Sugars,
Teas,
Coffee,
Spices, Rice,
Fish,
Salt,
Raisins,
Tobacco,
Segars,
Candles,
Notions,
Toys,

FLOUR, FEED, AND PROVISIONS,

together with a great variety of notions generally kept in stores.

BUTTER, EGGS, MEAT, AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.

HENRY GIGER.

E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 20 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on Saturday, the 23d day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Philip Foust, administrator of Daniel Krum, late of Cooper Township, Montour County, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendu , at the house of Emanuel Lazarus, in Montour Township, a certain tract of land, situate in Montour Township, Columbia County, adjoining lands of Emanuel Lazarus on the east, the River Susquehanna on the south, and the line dividing the Counties of Columbia and Montour on the north, containing eighty-two acres and sixty-six perches neat measure, about twenty acres of which is improved or cleared land. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Montour and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

BLOOMSBURG, May 25, 1866.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser to the administrator on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the confirmation *nisi*, &c., with interest from the confirmation. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

PHILIP FOUST, Administrator.

May 25, 1866.

LIFE INSURANCE.

If you wish to live long and die happy, go without delay and

INSURE YOUR LIFE

in the best Company in the world,

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

ITS CASH ASSETS ARE $15,000,000,

and its annual dividend for the fiscal year of 1865 amounts to seventy-five per cent. on all participating premiums, being the largest dividend ever declared by any company for the same length of time. For further information apply to

P. S. BISHEL, Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

ESTATE OF JOHN SANKEY, SR., DECEASED.—To Jacob Sankey; Samuel Sankey; John Sankey; Cyrus Sankey; James W. Sankey; Mary Ann Sankey, intermarried with Aaron Wolf; Lydia Sankey, intermarried with James G. Fritz; Susan Reighard; and Mary Catharine Reighard; the last two named are minors of Polly Sankey, late Polly Reighard, deceased, heirs and legal representatives of John Sankey, Sr., deceased. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, in said county, the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said John Sankey, Sr., deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by said the Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the tenth day of May, A.D. 1866.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.

BLOOMSBURG, June 7, 1866.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH HAYHURST, DECEASED.—To Mary, intermarried with David Probst; Susan, intermarried with George Strieker; Ellen, intermarried with Cyrus B. Appleman; Rezadeel, Elizabeth, and Benajah, lineal descendents of Joseph Hayhurst, late of Orange Township, in said County of Columbia, deceased, and all other persons interested. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, in said county, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Joseph Hayhurst, deceased, situate in Orange Township, Columbia County, at the appraised value put upon it by an inquest, duly awarded by the Court and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, May tenth A.D. 1866. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.

BLOOMSBURG, June 7, 1866.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Ira Boadarmel, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Hower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables; two pigs.

IRA BOADARMEL.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 21 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.,
Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

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THE TRIBUNE, New York.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accommodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the barn as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. RITTENHOUSE,	DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS,	JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DIETERICK,	DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIEFENDERFER,	SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER,	JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.
Owing to the late fall in gold,
EPHRAIM W. ELWELL
has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES,
CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH,
BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR,
FEED, &c., &c. &c.,
give me a call. EPHRAIM W. ELWELL.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
B. H. STOHNER
has always on hand and for sale
FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS
in every style and variety,
NUTS, FRUITS,
and everything usually found in a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.
Having recently fitted up a new and elegant
ICE-CREAM AND EATING SALOON,
he is prepared to accomodate ladies and gentlemen in the best style.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
EYER & MOYER
respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.
COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
of every variety, and of the best quality.
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.
The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c
He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.
His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.
Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.
This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEBB.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Estate of William Robison, deceased.
THREE VALUABLE BUSINESS STANDS,
on Main Street, Bloomsburg, adjoining the Court House, and nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel.
TWO SMALL HOUSES AND LOTS,
on Ridge Alley, known as the "Spring Lots."
ONE HOUSE AND LOT
on Rock Street. Also
TIMBER LAND,
in Jay Township, Elk County,
ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED ACRES,
well timbered with white-pine and hemlock—good farming

FEMALE FAITH.

SHE loved you when the sunny light
Of bliss was on your brow;
That bliss has sunk in Sorrow's night,
And yet she loves you now.

She loved you when your joyous tone
Taught every heart to thrill:
The sweetness of that tongue is gone,
And yet she loves you still.

She loved you when you proudly stept
The gayest of the gay!
That pride the blight of time has swept,
Unlike her love, away.

She loved you when your home and heart
Of Fortune's smile could boast;
She saw that smile decay—depart—
And then she loved you most.

AGRICULTURAL.

Beet Sugar in France and Germany.

ALTHOUGH the manufacture of beet sugar was first established in France, yet the fact that the beet yielded sugar was first ascertained by Margraff, a Prussian, in 1747. But no practical good was accomplished by him. Twenty-five years afterward another chemist of Berlin, Archard, renewed the investigation of the subject, under the encouragement of Frederick the Great, but it was not until 1795 that he published anything in reference to it. In theory he maintained the utility of the manufacture, not only for the sugar that the beet would yield, but because of the profitable use that might be made of the leaves and pulp after the pressure from it of the juice, and the manufacture into alcohol or vinegar of the residues left of the sugar manufacture.

In 1799 he made the first sugar from a farm of sixty acres in beet cultivation. A commission reported favorably, and in the same year the subject was first investigated in France, and the Society of Agriculture of the Seine awarded a gold medal to Archard. The wars of the first Napoleon leading to a blockade of the ports of the Continent, sugar, in France, rose to one dollar and twenty cents per pound. This forced Napoleon to a consideration of the best ways of obtaining a home-made supply, and he appointed a commission to examine and report on the matter. In 1810 they made their report in favor of beet sugar. In 1812 Benjamin Delessert succeeded in producing refined crystallized white beet sugar, for which the Emperor conferred upon him the Cross. Soon afterward one and a half per cent. of sugar on the weight of the beet worked was obtained, at a cost of thirty and a half cents per pound. In 1813 thirty-five hundred tons of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds were made in three hundred and thirty-four manufactories.

The peace of 1814 raised the blockade from the ports, and the price of sugar from one dollar and twenty cents per pound fell to fourteen cents, causing the stoppage of all the manufactories that had been erected for the production of beet sugar.

France at that time had as cane-producing colonies Martinique, Guadaloupe, Guyane, and Bonlon, and in 1814 Louis XVIII., King of France, laid a duty of eighty dollars per ton on French colonial sugar, and of two hundred dollars per ton on all foreign sugar. In 1825 the manufacture of beet sugar began to revive, and in 1828 there were fifty-eight manufactories, yielding two thousand six hundred and eighty-five tons of sugar.

At that time, in order to encourage the refining of sugar in France, foreign and colonial cane sugar was admitted in its brown state only, and a premium upon exportation of the refined sugar was allowed the refiners. These opposed the manufacture of refined sugar from the beet, and combining with the shipping interest in the foreign and colonial sugar trade, demanded an internal tax upon beet sugar. This demand was defeated, especially through the political events of 1830, and the production of beet sugar increased. In 1834 it was twenty thousand tons; in 1836 forty thousand tons, made in four hundred and thirty-six manufactories. But the opponents to this domestic production continued the conflict, and at last succeeded in having an excise tax laid upon it of thirty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents per ton in 1838. The unfavorable influence of this tax caused a decrease of production, so that in 1840 but twenty-two thousand tons were made, one hundred and sixty-six factories were closed, and the manufacture of sugar ceased in seventeen departments. In 1840 further legislation was had, resulting in fixing a duty on colonial cane sugar of ninety dollars per ton, and an excise tax on beet sugar of fifty dollars per ton; a discrimination of forty dollars per ton in favor of the latter. In 1842 the quantity of beet sugar rose to thirty-three thousand tons; but the colonial opposition was renewed, and the Government proposed to the Chambers the entire suppression of the beet sugar trade. It rejected this extraordinary proposition, and the controversy was settled in 1843 by an equal duty and tax of ninety dollars per ton upon colonial and beet sugar.

In that year the manufacture of beet sugar was twenty-eight thousand tons; the import of colonial sugar eighty-three thousand tons. In 1847 the first advanced to fifty thousand tons, the latter to eighty-eight thousand. In 1850 the beet sugar production reached sixty-two thousand tons, and the colonial cane sugar had decreased to fifty-one thousand tons. In 1852 another change unfavorable to beet sugar was made by the tariff regulations, and this was followed by two seasons unfavorable for growing the beet; but in 1853 a disease of the vine greatly lessened grape alcohol, which doubled in price, when the manufacturers of beet sugar turned their attention to the production of alcohol from the beet. The production of beet spirit in 1852 was three hundred and fifty-two thousand gallons; in 1857 it was nine million two hundred and forty thousand gallons, and that from the vine showed almost an equal decrease. But in this last year the vine recovered from the disease, when the manufacture of beet sugar was resumed to its full extent. In 1858 its manufacture was one hundred and twenty-four thousand tons, and the importation of colonial cane sugar was one hundred and sixteen thousand tons.

In 1860 the internal tax was again changed to sixty dollars per ton on beet sugar; a duty of fifty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents was laid on colonial sugar, and of sixty-six dollars and twelve cents on foreign sugar.

The per cent. of sugar now obtained by improved processes is from five to six; the Germans get from seven to eight. But in Prussia greater care is observed in the selection of the beets used. The crop is successively immersed in three different tanks of salt water of the densities of four, five, and six degrees Beaume; the roots floating in the first tank are rejected; those which float in the second tank form the third quality of beet; those which float in the third tank constitute the second quality of beet, and those which sink in it make the first class of beet. The cost of the production of beet sugar has been reduced to about four cents per pound; the tax is about three cents, other charges about one and a half cent, making the selling price from nine to eleven cents per pound.—*Monthly Report Department of Agriculture.*

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

The Lucky Penny.

Two young herdsmen, Peter and Paul, tended jointly all the sheep belonging to the town. One day as they were sitting together upon a hill, from which they had a view of the pasture-lands around, a dealer passed with a drove of fat oxen. They knew the man, and Peter said:

"That man may be called happy who is as rich as he is."

"Certainly," answered Paul; "it would not be amiss to have some of his money in one's old age."

"For one's old age!" cried Peter; "no, never mind that time; if I am to have money let it be while I am young, that I can enjoy it, and live a merry and pleasant life."

While they were thus talking together there came a little man up the hill with a red cap on his head. Going up to Peter he presented him with a little purse, and said:

"This purse I will give to thee; there is only one silver penny in it, but every time thou art in need of money thou hast only to thrust thy finger into the purse, and thou mayst take out as much as thou pleasest, either silver or gold; but beware thou never give the little penny away."

Hereupon he showed Peter the silver penny, and gave him the purse.

"But to thee," said he to Paul, "I will give good advice. Learn some useful handiwork—*that* will best promote thy fortune."

The little man then left them, and disappeared in the mount. Soon after this event Paul bound himself to a smith; but Peter began to trade. He bought all kinds of goods, went from city to city, always made a good business, and took so much money that he was known all over Jutland under the name of Rich Peter the Huckster.

He then thought it was not worth while to travel longer about the country, for he had wealth enough, and could, moreover, take daily from his purse as much as he desired. He therefore bought a fine manor, called Lanting, surrounded by woods; and near the mansion flowed a river, in which there were excellent eels. Here Peter established an eel-fishery, the like of which had never before been seen, and everything in his household was on the most costly scale. Here he lived in splendor and luxury, and married a young maiden of rank.

Every day there were guests at the mansion, and Rich Peter the Huckster had no other thought than to enjoy himself. His wife, however, thought it impossible that he had money enough to continue such a life, and talked to him on the subject. But he only laughed, and said she might be quite easy on that score, for there was no end to his riches.

But his wife secretly hoarded the gold and silver which he gave her to buy fine clothes, and this money she was desirous to conceal in some safe place.

Now down near the eel-pond she had noticed a large piece of timber, that had in it a hole, into which a wedge had been driven, but which no one could see save those who knew it was there. Here, thought she, must be a secure hiding-place; so stealing one day down to the spot, she drew the wedge out, and put in all her money; then replaced the wedge, so that no one could perceive it had been touched. This money she thought she would have as a reserve, in case her husband ever came to want it.

But it happened some time after this that the lady became ill and died, without telling any one of her treasure. She died childless, and after her death Rich Peter became more dissipated than ever.

At his house there was always a swarm of boon companions, who hunted with him, drank and gambled when they returned home, from the evening till the dawn of day, and led such a dissolute life that no respectable man would be seen there, much less any respectable woman.

Once, when Peter was sitting with his gambling comrades, and they had all drank too much, he was going to pay one of them what he had lost in play, but he was so bewildered with drinking that he knew not what he was doing. Instead, therefore, of counting his money piece by piece, as he took it out of his purse, he shook the whole contents out upon the table, and threw the purse into a corner of the room.

"The next morning, when he became sober again, he picked up the purse; but the lucky penny was gone, and it was now only like all other purses, it would give no more money out than what had been put into it.

"Never mind," thought he, "I am rich enough as it is."

But all the rich woods and fisheries were insufficient to pay for the extravagant life he led. Nothing was managed with order, therefore everything fell into decay; for he was never inclined to look after things himself.

Thus matters went on, so that from year to year his property decreased, till he was obliged to sell house and land, and at last to take a wallet on his back and beg from door to door; he was, at the same time, sick and miserable; his spirit was broken, and his appearance was so wretched that none of his former companions would have known him again.

The other herd-boy, Paul, had in the meantime became an able smith; he worked from morning to night, yet he never could become rich. He married a young girl as poor as himself, and they had many children. It required much bread to feed so many mouths, but yet they never knew want, although what one day brought in was consumed the next. In the meantime the children grew up, behaved well, and were healthy and industrious; and Paul, the smith, was much pleased every time he looked at them.

His smithy lay near the same river which ran past Peter the Huckster's mansion, but from which it was many miles distant. One day a large piece of timber came driven down by the stream, and ran aground close to Paul's workshop. He went out, examined it, and finding it was very hard wood, he thought it might serve to make a new block for his anvil. He and his sons drew it on shore and set it up against a wall, that it might dry.

Some time after it happened that a poor, miserable beggar came to his door and begged for a bit of bread. The smith's wife gave him both beer and food, and he chanced to hear that the smith's name was Paul. They entered into conversation, and it appeared that the beggar was the same person who had once been called Rich Peter the Huckster, and who in his youth had been a herd-boy together with Paul.

The smith now made him welcome, and they related to each other their adventures. Peter talked about his great mansion, his woods, and his fine fisheries, all of which he had lost in consequence of parting with his lucky penny; and Paul showed him his children and his little property. When they had thus talked together for some time, the smith said that he must go out to his work; he was going to chop a piece of wood to make a block for his anvil.

When Peter soon after went into the yard, and looked at the piece of timber lying outside the house, which had floated down the river, he said:

"I am much mistaken if this has not belonged to my eel-pond."

And this proved true, for there was his name cut on the end of the log, and he told them why it was so chopped. At length his eyes fell on the wedge, which was so rotten that it came out as soon as it was touched, when, to their great astonishment, out rolled the gold and silver.

Peter thought that the money must be his, but knew not how it came there. Paul wished him to take it, saying that by right it belonged to him. But Peter cared nothing about it. Money, he said, was the cause of all his misfortunes, and that he had neither courage nor strength to begin any new trade. It was the same to him how he dragged out the last days of his miserable life.

The smith wished at least to share the money with him, or he offered to keep him in his house and take care of him; but to this he would not consent. It suited him best, he said, to wander from place to place; for he never felt at rest or at peace with himself; but he would once more, ere long, come again and see the old companion of his youth.

They were unable to persuade him to remain with them, and the next morning he again set out on his wanderings.

As he would not take a single piece of the money which was found, the smith's wife consulted with her husband, and they agreed that they would bake a good part of the money in a loaf, which she would give to the beggar to take with him on his journey. They thought: "When he finds the money he will find a use for it."

She then filled his bag with provisions, and put the loaf in at the bottom.

Peter bade them farewell, promised to come soon again, and set forth on his wanderings with his beggar's staff. The bag upon his back soon felt too heavy; he took it off, examined it, and found that it was the loaf which weighed the most. He then went to the nearest cottage, and said that some kind friends had given him a loaf to take on his journey, but it was too heavy to carry, and asked whether they would buy it of him. The people said they would, and gave him as much for it as they thought it was worth; he then continued on his way.

The woman who had bought the bread said to her husband:

"The other day I borrowed a loaf from the smith; this looks a well-baked one; let us send it him in its place."

The man was afraid the loaf was too small; but when they weighed it, they found it had the right weight, which was caused by the money baked in it. It was, therefore, sent to the smith's, with their thanks, for the loaf they had lent.

Paul and his wife were not a little astonished to see the money come back to them in such a strange manner. But they would not use it, and determined to keep it till Peter should come again. But this never happened; for a few days after he was found dead in a field, with his bag of provisions and his staff by his side.

Paul now considered that he could with justice use the money as his own property; and thus he passed his old age in wealth and happiness.

THE strongest thing created by Allah is iron. Well, iron is conquered by fire; fire by water; water by horses, which swim across the deepest rivers, and which run more swiftly than the most rapid streams; horses by their riders; the riders by their wives; and the wives by their children.

WIT AND HUMOR.

EPITAPH on an auctioneer—Gone.

"I AM transported to see you," as the convict said to the kangaroo.

A LEGAL wag calls his marriage certificate "a writ of attain'd her."

WHAT is the height of folly? To expend your last shilling for a purse.

WHY are persons born blind unfit to be carpenters? Because they never saw.

LIKE cures like. Sulphur comes from Vesuvius; therefore it is good for eruptions.

ANN STORY was married to Bob Short. A very pleasant way of making a Story Short.

How may a man be known from a fatigued dog? One wears a shirt, the other *pants*.

"Good blood will show itself," as the old lady said when she was struck with the redness of her nose.

AN American citizen of African descent, who wields the razor in Memphis, put on his sign, "Vox Populi Vox Dei Bath and Barber Saloon."

"How do you define black as your hat?" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "Darkness that may be felt," replied the youthful wit.

A LOCOMOTIVE on a Western railroad has been adorned with the title, "I still live." That is more than many of the passengers can say at the end of their journey.

JOHN asked Julia if she would marry him. "No," said she, "I will not have you." But before John could recover from the shock, she archly put in, "but you may have me!"

A CARPENTER was employed by a farmer, and rendered the following curious bill: "To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, three shillings and sixpence."

WHICH are the lightest men—Scotchmen, Irishmen, or Englishmen? In Ireland there are men of Cork; in Scotland men of Ayr (air); but on the Thames there are lighter men.

AN old lady living in the country lately refused to let her niece dance with a young graduate of Oxford, because she heard that he was a "bachelor of arts," whereby she understood him to be an artful bachelor.

AN Irish emigrant, hearing the sunset-gun at Portsmouth, asked a sailor, "What's that?" "Why, that's sunset," was the reply. "Sunset!" exclaimed Pat; "and does the sun go down in this country with such a bang as that?"

THE question, Does getting drunk ever advance one's happiness? would seem to be put to rest by the Irishman who went courting when drunk, and was asked what pleasure he found in whiskey. "Oh, Biddy it's a trate intirely to see two of your swate purty faces instead of one!"

A BENEVOLENT lady went to visit a family who were said to be almost starving. She found them half clad, cold, and not a morsel of food in the house. "What do you most need?" she asked of the mother of the family. The woman thought a moment, her face brightened, and she answered, "Why, I always did want a head-dress; they're so becomin'!"

AN exchange says: "We were compelled to refuse an offering of job-printing the other day, by a man way back, who innocently called to get some postage-stam ps printed! He was quite disappointed because we could not do the work—he 'wanted 'em real bad to put on the letters when he writ to a gal, and they cost too darn much to buy 'em of them post-office fellers.'"

A POOR tailor, dunning for an old debt the other day, wrote as follows: "Dear Jim: This little account has been standing seven years, and I think it high time it was paid." To which Jim replied on the same sheet of paper, while Snip's boy was waiting: "Dear Sam: I don't; and may a difference of opinion never alter friendship." What a splendid diplomatist Jim would have made.

REASONS FOR NOT MARRYING.—A handsome young Yankee peddler made love to a buxom widow. He accompanied his declaration with an allusion to two impediments to their union. "Name them," said the widow. "The want of means to set up a retail store." They parted, and the widow sent the peddler a check for ample means. When they met again the peddler had hired and stocked his store, and the smiling fair one begged to know the other impediment. "I have another wife!" cried the notion-dealer.

Two Irishmen met one morning. One was very seedy and ragged, with a shocking bad hat, and was evidently in search of his morning's bitters. The other was attired in shining broadcloth, and sported a costly beaver and a stiff collar. After exchanging a greeting, and some conversation, the latter took out a handsome gold watch to compare his time with that of the big clock on the City Hall. "It's a nice watch you have there," says Paddy Number One. "Be jabers," says Number Two, pulling up his shirt-collar, "an' ye may belave that, but if I'd ha' behaved mesilf iver since I cum over, I'd be a walking 'round with the town clock in me pocket today."

THAT eccentric Methodist preacher, Lorenzo Dow, of whom so many anecdotes are rife in the South and West, was once stopping at a hotel in New York, kept by a man named Bush. Among the guests was a General Root. They occasionally made themselves merry at Lorenzo's expense. One day General Root began upon him thus: "Mr. Dow, you tell us a great deal about Heaven. Now I want you to tell me plainly what sort of a place Heaven is." With imperturable gravity the preacher replied: "Heaven, gentleman, is a smooth, rich, fertile country; there isn't a bush or a root in it, and there never will be." That Root and Bush subsided, and Mr. Dow wasn't further troubled.

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Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
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CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:18 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 4:40 P.M. and 5:50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:20 P.M. and 9:20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9:50 P.M. and 10:55 A.M.
NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:25 A.M. and 6:25 P.M.; Scranton at 11:05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12:40 A.M. and 10:15 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE to the NORTH AND WEST.
FOUR DAILY TRANINS.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 12, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

	Leave Wash'n.	Leave Balto.
Express Mail	8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Fast Line	7:00 A.M.	12:10 P.M.
Pittsburg and Erie Ex.	4:30 P.M.	7:20 P.M.
Pittsburg and Elmira Ex.	7:40 P.M.	9:45 P.M.

TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY,
(Connecting at Baltimore,)
Leave Washington at 2:45 and 7:40 P.M.
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
Cars run through from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Erie, or Elmira without change.
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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, of Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the
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Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11:25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3:25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:25 A.M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7:14 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4:35 P.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9:15 A.M.; Leave Erie at 1:55 P.M., arrive at New York at 3:40 P.M.
Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents,
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H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:40, and 9:05 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5:40 and 10 A.M., and 3:40 and 10:25 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9:20 P.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:40 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations. The 9:20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, in Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4:15 P.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8:30 A.M. and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11:15 A.M., and 1:05 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9:45 A.M. and 1 and 8:55 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.
Reading Accomodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:30 and 8:15 P.M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c., &c.
On Sundays leave New York at 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7:50 A.M.; Harrisburg at 9:05 A.M.; and Reading at 1:30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A.M. for New York, and 4:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.
C. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 27, 1866.